

FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE GENUS *TAMRACA* MOORE WITH
THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES FROM CHANDIGARH
(LEPIDOPTERA: PYRALIDAE)^{1,2}

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(With six text-figures)

INTRODUCTION

One hundred and forty five species of Pyralidoidea were collected from North-West India between November, 1972 and November, 1974. Out of these, six species belonged to the sub-family Pyralinae and among these two new species were recognised. One of these along with the up to date characters of the genus *Tamraca* is recorded in the present communication.

Genus *Tamraca* Moore, 1887

Type-species: *Asopia torridalis* Lederer, 1863, *Wien. Ent. Monaschr.* 7: 342, 457, t. 6, f. 15; Moore, 1887, *Lep. Ceylon.* 3:554.

Labial palpus obliquely upturned; third joint porrect; thickly clothed with hair-like scales, reaching well beyond maxillary palpus and the sharp frontal tuft. Maxillary palpus filiform. Proboscis minute. Antenna of male with short fasciculate branches. Tegula of male reaching posterior end of metathorax. Tibiae hairy. Fore wing with costa nearly straight; R₁ free; R₂ free; R₃, R₄ and R₅ stalked; M₂ and M₃ approximated for their one-third length; Cu₁ from distal end of cell. Hind wing with Rs and M₁ stalked; M₂ and M₃ somewhat approximated at base; Cu₁ from near lower angle of cell. Male genitalia with the uncus moderately long and slender; socii present; gnathos well developed, drawn out into a slender process, the latter slightly curv-

ed at tip; valva long and simple. Female genitalia without signum in corpus bursae; ductus bursae long and spiral; ovipositor lobes quite broad.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF GENUS *Tamraca*

MOORE

1. Ground colour of wings dark fuscous, densely suffused with purple; uncus rounded at apex; aedeagus long and uniformly narrow *torridalis* Lederer
- Ground colour of wings brown, suffused with fuscous; uncus truncate at apex; aedeagus long and broadened in distal half *moorei* sp. nov.

Tamraca moorei sp. nov.

Head: Vertex covered with a tuft of brown scales; frons rounded, with a short and conspicuous frontal tuft. Antenna shorter than the fore wing; scape brown, irrorated with fuscous; flagellum strongly annulated with brown scales, its base deep fuscous, with short and well developed fasciculated branches in male. Eye large, with a row of brown scales behind. Ocellus indistinct. Labial palpus obliquely upturned, with third segment porrect; first segment short, covered with erect brown scales; second segment longer, brown scaled, irrorated with fuscous; third segment furnished with minute scales. Maxillary palpus filiform, clothed with brown and fuscous scales. Proboscis reduced. Posterior margin of head densely adorned with long and erect brown scales.

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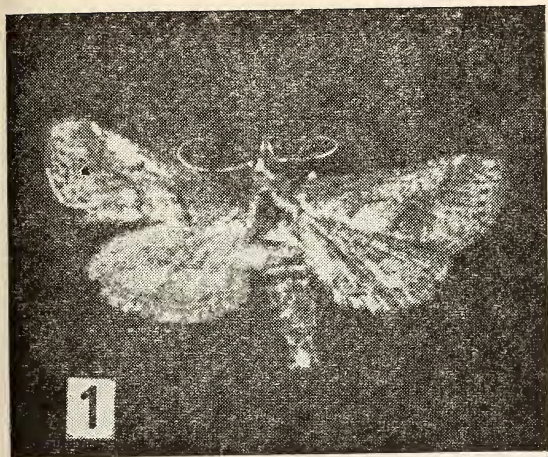
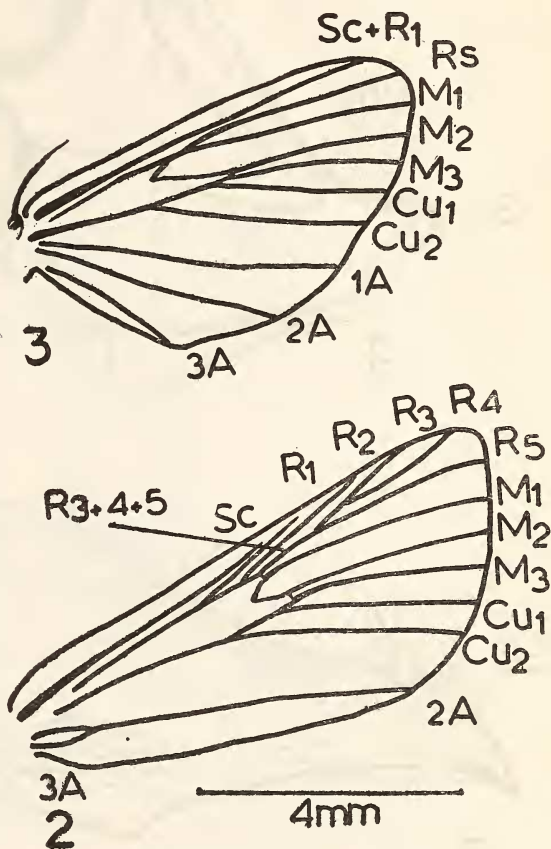


Fig. 1. *Tamraca moorei* sp. nov.
1. The adult.

Thorax: Densely scaled with brown scales on dorsal surface, with scales on tegula slightly longer; under surface of thorax fuscous brown.

Fore wing: Costal margin straight; apex rounded; termen oblique; tornus rounded; inner margin straight. Ground colour brown; anterior margin irrorated with fuscous and marked with deep fuscous spots; base with greyish tinge, followed by an inwardly running oblique dark line; a poorly defined fuscous discocellular spot; a dark fuscous post-medial line from costa to M_1 , obliquely curved inwards and touching anal margin; outer margin with fuscous spots; marginal fringe fuscous grey, with a dark line. Discal cell longer than half the length of wing; discocellulars oblique and straight; cell closed. Sc straight; R_1 free, from well before anterior angle of cell; R_2 free; R_3 , R_4 and R_5 stalked; M_1 from base of R_{3+4+5} ; M_2 and M_3 from lower angle of cell, approximated at origin for some distance; Cu_1 from distal end of cell; Cu_2 roughly at three-fourth length of cell; 3A making a small anal loop with 2A.

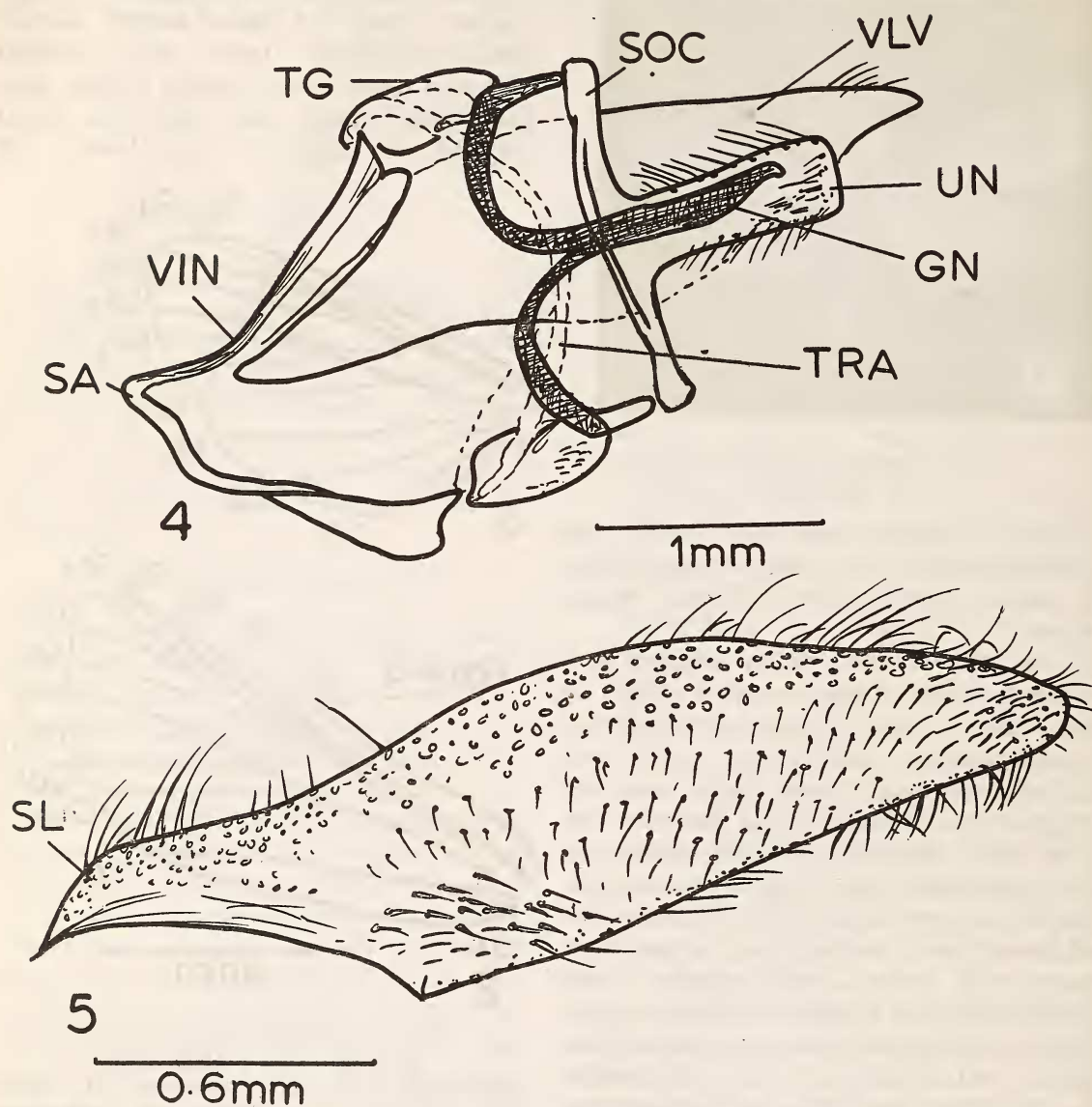
cell half the length of wing; lower angle termen, tornus and inner margin arched. Ground colour light brown, finely irrorated with deep fuscous; outer margin fuscous; marginal fringe brown, with a dark line. Discal cell half the length of wing; lower angle



Figs. 2, 3. *Tamraca moorei* sp. nov.

2. Fore wing; 3. Hind wing.

Abbreviations: 1A, First anal vein; 2A, second anal vein; 3A, Third anal vein; Cu_1 , First cubital vein; Cu_2 , Second cubital vein; M_1 , First median vein; M_2 , Second median vein; M_3 , Third median vein; R_1 , First radial vein; R_2 , Second radial vein; R_3 , Third radial vein; R_4 , Fourth radial vein; R_5 , Fifth radial vein; R_{3+4+5} , Stalk of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 ; R_s , Radial sector; Sc, Subcosta; Sc + R_1 , Stalk of Sc and R_1 .



Figs. 4, 5. *Tamraca moorei* sp. nov.
Parts of the male genitalia.

Abbreviations: SA, Saccus; SL, Sacculus; SOC, Socii; TG, Tegumen; TRA, Transtilla;
UN, Uncus; VIN, Vinculum; VLV, Valva.

produced; discocellulars conspicuous; cell closed. Rs apposed to Sc + R₁ beyond cell for some distance; Rs and M₁ stalked; M₂ and M₃ from posterior angle of cell, approximately at base, diverging distally; Cu₁ from near angle of cell; Cu₂ from two-third length of cell; three anals present.

Legs: Densely covered with brown scales, irrorated with dark fuscous; tibia prominently scaled, all outer tibial spurs one-third as long as the inner ones.

Abdomen: Brown both dorsally and ventrally, its first segment ringed with fuscous.

Male genitalia: Uncus moderately long and truncate at distal end, lateral sides densely setose with anteriorly directed setae, with apical end naked; socii long and well sclerotized, completely bare; gnathos well developed, shorter than uncus, strongly sclerotized, its arms united in centre and drawn out into a long curved point; tegumen reduced; vinculum more or less V-shaped, produced anteriorly into a reduced saccus. Valva long and simple, with costal margin straight, its saccular margin curved, distal end narrow and rounded; costa not marked; sacculus extremely poorly differentiated at base; harpe absent. Transtilla complete, represented by a transverse strap; juxta more or less oval distally, with a sclerotized line. Aedeagus quite long, narrow anteriorly and broad posteriorly, its wall well sclerotized; vesica without any definite cornutus, adorned with densely packed denticles at distal end.

Female genitalia: Not studied

Alar expanse: Male: 20 mm to 21 mm.

Holotype 1 ♂, 3 ♂♂ paratypes, India, Chandigarh, (U.T.), Sept., 1973. (Collected by H. S. Rose). Material deposited in Entomological Museum, Department of Zoology, Panjab University, Chandigarh-160 014 (India).

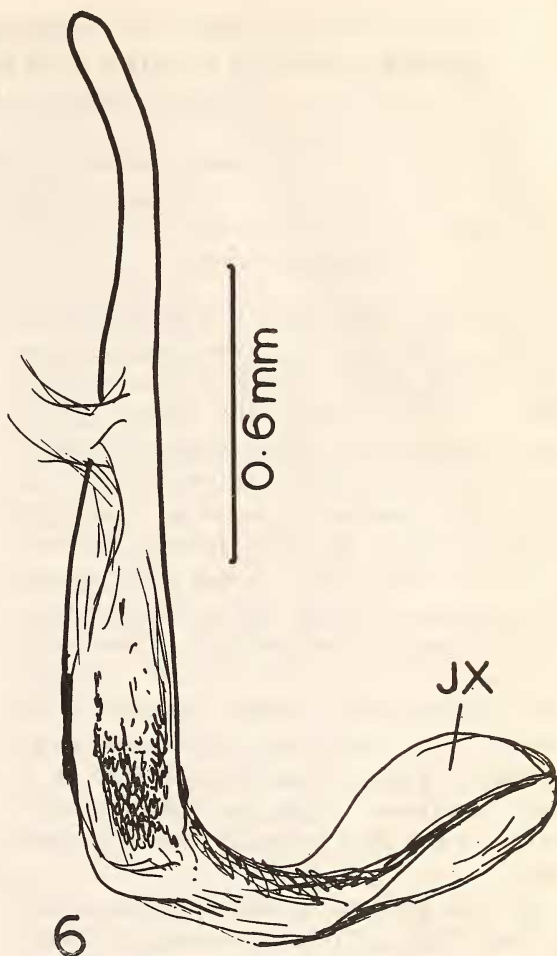


Fig. 6. *Tamraca moorei* sp. nov.
Part of the male genitalia.

Abbreviation: JX, Juxta.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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